

Agency action and is issued via order, per 15 U.S.C. 2605(i)(1), in the risk evaluation, subsection 5.4.1.

EPA is also announcing the availability of the information required to be provided publicly with each risk evaluation. 40 CFR 702.51. Specifically, EPA has provided:

- The scope document and problem formulation (in Docket EPA–HQ–OPPT–2016–0742);
- Draft risk evaluation, and final risk evaluation (in Docket EPA–HQ–OPPT–2019–0437);
- All notices, determinations, findings, consent agreements, and orders (in Docket EPA–HQ–OPPT–2019–0437);
- Any information required to be provided to the Agency under 15 U.S.C. 2603 (in Docket EPA–HQ–OPPT–2016–0742 and Docket EPA–HQ–OPPT–2019–0437);
- A nontechnical summary of the risk evaluation (in Docket EPA–HQ–OPPT–2019–0437);
- A list of the studies, with the results of the studies, considered in carrying out each risk evaluation (Risk Evaluation for Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane, DCM) in Docket EPA–HQ–OPPT–2019–0437);
- The final peer review report, including the response to peer review and public comments received during peer review (in Docket EPA–HQ–OPPT–2019–0437); and
- Response to public comments received on the draft scope and the draft risk evaluation (in Docket EPA–HQ–OPPT–2019–0437).

II. TSCA Risk Evaluation

A. What is EPA's risk evaluation process for existing chemicals under TSCA?

The risk evaluation process is the second step in EPA's existing chemical process under TSCA, following prioritization and before risk management. As this chemical is one of the first ten chemical substances undergoing risk evaluation, the chemical substance was not required to go through prioritization (81 FR 91927, December 19, 2016) (FRL–9956–47). The purpose of conducting risk evaluations is to determine whether a chemical substance presents an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment under the conditions of use, including an unreasonable risk to a relevant potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation. As part of this process, EPA must evaluate both hazard and exposure, not consider costs or other nonrisk factors, use reasonably available information and approaches in a manner that is consistent with the

requirements in TSCA for the use of the best available science, and ensure decisions are based on the weight of scientific evidence.

The specific risk evaluation process that EPA has established by rule to implement the statutory process is set out in 40 CFR part 702 and summarized on EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/risk-evaluations-existing-chemicals-under-tsca>. As explained in the preamble to EPA's final rule on procedures for risk evaluation (82 FR 33726, July 20, 2017) (FRL–9964–38), the specific regulatory process set out in 40 CFR part 702, subpart B is being followed for the first ten chemical substances undergoing risk evaluation to the maximum extent practicable.

Prior to the publication of this final risk evaluation, a draft risk evaluation was subject to peer review and public comment. EPA reviewed the report from the peer review committee and public comments and has amended the risk evaluation in response to these comments as appropriate. The public comments, peer review report, and EPA's response to comments is in Docket EPA–HQ–OPPT–2019–0437. Prior to the publication of the draft risk evaluation, EPA made available the scope and problem formulation, and solicited public input on uses and exposure. EPA's documents and the public comments are in Docket EPA–HQ–OPPT–2016–0732. Additionally, information about the scope, problem formulation, and draft risk evaluation phases of the TSCA risk evaluation for this chemical is at <http://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/risk-evaluation-methylene-chloride-0>.

B. What is methylene chloride?

Methylene chloride (MC), also known as dichloromethane and DCM, is a volatile chemical used as a solvent in a wide range of industrial, commercial and consumer applications. The primary uses for methylene chloride are for paint removal, adhesives, metal cleaning, aerosol solvents, chemical processing and flexible polyurethane foam manufacturing. Information from the 2016 Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) for MC indicates the reported production volume is more than 260 million lbs per year (manufacture and import).

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*

Dated: June 17, 2020.

Andrew Wheeler,
Administrator.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–10010–92–Region 5]

Clean Air Act Operating Permit Program; Petition for Objection to State Operating Permit for Riverview Energy Corporation; Petition for Objection to State Operating Permit for ESSROC Cement Corporation

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of final orders on petitions for objection to two Clean Air Act title V operating permits.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator signed an Order dated March 26, 2020, denying a Petition dated August 6, 2019 from Southwestern Indiana Citizens for Quality of Life, Inc. and Valley Watch, Inc. The Petition requested that EPA object to a Clean Air Act (CAA) title V operating permit issued by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) to Riverview Energy Corporation for its direct coal hydrogenation facility located in Dale, Spencer County, Indiana. The EPA Administrator also signed an Order dated April 1, 2020, denying a Petition dated January 4, 2017 from Vicki L. Whittinghill. The Petition requested that EPA object to a CAA title V operating permit issued by IDEM to ESSROC Cement Corporation for its Portland cement manufacturing plant located in Clark County, Indiana.

ADDRESSES: The final Orders, the Petitions, and other supporting information are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the following address: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. This facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays and facility closures due to COVID–19. We recommend that you telephone Michael Langman, Environmental Scientist, at (312) 886–6867 before visiting the Region 5 office. Additionally, the final Orders and Petitions are available electronically at: <https://www.epa.gov/title-v-operating-permits/title-v-petition-database>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael Langman, Environmental Scientist, Air Permits Section, Air Programs Branch (AR-18)), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886-6867, langman.michael@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The CAA affords EPA a 45-day period to review and object to, as appropriate, operating permits proposed by state permitting authorities under title V of the CAA. Section 505(b)(2) of the CAA authorizes any person to petition the EPA Administrator to object to a title V operating permit within 60 days after the expiration of EPA's 45-day review period if EPA has not objected on its own initiative. Petitions must be based only on objections to the permit that were raised with reasonable specificity during the public comment period provided by the state, unless the petitioner demonstrates that it was impracticable to raise these issues during the comment period or unless the grounds for the issues arose after this period.

Riverview Energy Corporation

EPA received the Petition from Southwestern Citizens for Quality of Life, Inc. and Valley Watch, Inc., dated August 6, 2019, requesting that EPA object to the issuance of operating permit no. 147-39554-00065 issued by IDEM to Riverview Energy Corporation in Dale, Spencer County, Indiana. The Petition alleged that the permit does not correct issues identified in EPA Region 5's comments on the draft permit, that IDEM issued the permit without sufficient information to evaluate the source's air pollution consequences, that the permit is based on deficient and incorrect emissions calculations that preclude accurate modeling results, that the permit's air quality modeling is deficient and inaccurate, that the permit does not require best available control technology for certain regulated pollutants, that flaring monitoring and reporting requirements do not comply with title V requirements, and that the permit violated public participation requirements.

On March 26, 2020, the EPA Administrator issued an Order denying the Petition. The Order explains the basis for EPA's decision.

ESSROC Cement Corporation

EPA received the Petition from Vicki L. Whittinghill dated January 4, 2017, requesting that EPA object to the issuance of operating permit no. 019-35535-00008, issued by IDEM to ESSROC Cement Corporation in Clark

County, Indiana. The Petition presented concerns regarding the use of liquid waste derived fuel in the combustion zone of the facility's cement kiln.

On April 1, 2020, the EPA Administrator issued an Order denying the Petition. The Order explains the basis for EPA's decision.

Sections 307(b) and 505(b)(2) of the CAA provide that a petitioner may request judicial review of those portions of an order that deny issues in a petition. Any petition for review shall be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit no later than August 24, 2020.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: June 18, 2020.

Kurt Thiede,

Regional Administrator, Region 5.

[FR Doc. 2020-13634 Filed 6-23-20; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060-1085; FRS 16879]

Information Collection Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, and as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collections. Comments are requested concerning: Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and ways to further reduce the information collection burden on small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees. The FCC may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control

number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the PRA that does not display a valid OMB control number.

DATES: Written PRA comments should be submitted on or before August 24, 2020. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all PRA comments to Nicole Ongele, FCC, via email PRA@fcc.gov and to Nicole.Ongele@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information about the information collection, contact Nicole Ongele, (202) 418-2991.

OMB Control Number: 3060-1085.

Title: Section 9.11, Interconnected Voice Over internet Protocol (VoIP) E911 Compliance; Section 9.12, Implementation of the NET 911 Improvement Act of 2008: Location Information from Owners and Controllers of 911 and E911 Capabilities.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Individuals or Households; Business or other for-profit entities; Not-for-profit institutions; State, Local or Tribal government.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 72 respondents; 16,200,496 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 0.09 hours (five minutes).

Frequency of Response: One-time, on occasion, third party disclosure requirement, and recordkeeping requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Statutory authority for this information collection is contained in 47 U.S.C. 151, 151-154, 152(a), 155(c), 157, 160, 201, 202, 208, 210, 214, 218, 219, 222, 225, 251(e), 255, 301, 302, 303, 307, 308, 309, 310, 316, 319, 332, 403, 405, 605, 610, 615, 615 note, 615a, 615b, 615c, 615a-1, 616, 620, 621, 623, 623 note, 721, and 1471.

Total Annual Burden: 1,481,249 hours.

Total Annual Cost: \$238,890,000.

Privacy Impact Assessment: No impact(s).

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: There is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

Needs and Uses: The Commission is obligated by statute to promote "safety of life and property" and to "encourage and facilitate the prompt deployment throughout the United States of a seamless, ubiquitous, and reliable end-